

STUDENT

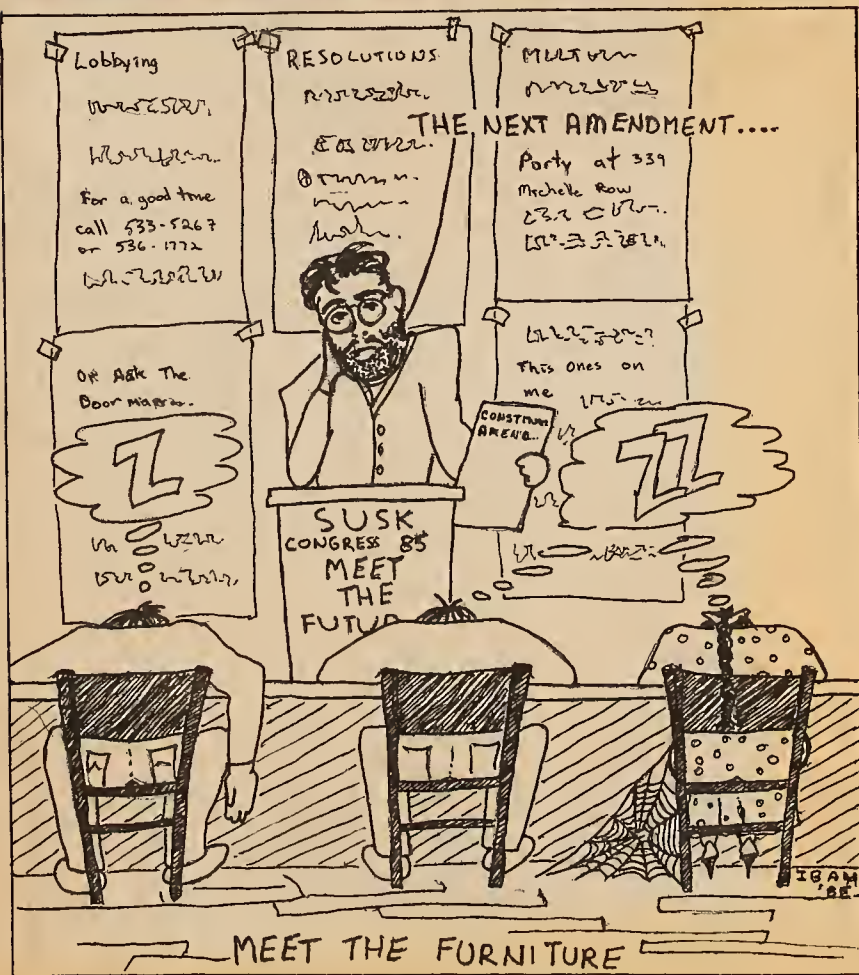
September 1985

ETUDIANT

ГАЗЕТА УКРАЇНСЬКОГО СТУДЕНТСТВА КАНАДИ

50 cents

CANADA'S NEWSPAPER FOR UKRAINIAN STUDENTS



Peacenik Protests: Foresight or Folly?

Despite its claims to promote peace, disarmament, and international trust, the Western peace movement has become a hypocrisy. Blinded by anti-American rhetoric, insouciant knowledge of Soviet activities, and a large degree of naivete, the various peace groups have come to represent a growing self-defeatist trend in the West.

Driven by a type of political masochism, this Western guilt complex is characterized by a continuous urge to blame the West for the poor state of East-West relations and the general deterioration in international harmony.

Our media devotes itself to accusing the Americans of killing the environment with "acid rain", yet we remain silent, to the human suffering behind the Soviet chemical warfare campaign in Asia delivering deadly "yellow rain". Our film industry continues to produce movies which denounce American involvement in Vietnam, yet there is no equivalent of an Apocalypse Now to show Soviet atrocities in Afghanistan.

This Western guilt has made us so eager to accommodate Soviet demands that we have abandoned the defence of the most basic human principles. We refrain from making strong statements on behalf of human rights in the Soviet Union or fear of jeopardizing détente. Our journalists and politicians demand

that we embrace political objectivity, but in doing so, we have begun to sympathize with Moscow while chastizing the West. Nowhere is this guilt-inspired paranoia more obvious than in the Western peace movement. Our peace groups claim to be concerned with eliminating arms escalations on both sides of the globe, yet their criticisms continue to be lopsided.

What Western peace activists are not willing to admit is that the very nature of the Soviet regime prevents the possibility of a meaningful and verifiable agreement in arms reductions. Peace groups place no emphasis on the unfair advantage wielded by the Soviet Union over the West resulting from its one party, centralized political environment in which the Communist Party attempts to direct and control all political, economic, social, cultural and other developments. Surely, its failure to tolerate internationally recognized human rights must be seen as jeopardizing its image as a world peacemaker.

If the peace movement is ever to gain credibility it must begin to recognize the realities of the Soviet regime. First and foremost, this requires a closer look at the record of the Soviet Union as defender of the concept of disarmament.

Perhaps the best example of Soviet intentions toward peace and disarmament involves the

plight of the peace movement within the U.S.S.R. The following example is a painful but accurate indicator of Soviet attitudes.

On June 4, 1982, an unusual citizens' Initiative was launched in Moscow at a press conference in the apartment of Sergei Batovrin, an artist. He and 14 other Soviet citizens had organized the "Group to Establish Trust Between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A." The Group announced several aims, among them were the following:

- public television discussion between U.S. and Soviet representatives to be shown in full in both countries, with viewers able to phone in questions;
- the opening of a Soviet cultural centre in Washington and an American centre in Moscow;
- that Soviet and U.S. journals be readily accessible for personal subscription in both countries.

In addition, the Group said that one of its primary aims is to launch an independent campaign for disarmament — including calling on the Soviets to declare Moscow a nuclear free zone — in co-operation with the other initiatives of independent peace movements in East Germany, Hungary and the U.S.A. Asserting that they are not dissidents, the Group members declared that any persecution of them would

be the result of a misunderstanding.

That same month, all the members of the Group were called into police stations and placed under house arrest. They were prevented from visiting a Scandinavian Women's March for Peace in Moscow. By August of 1982, Batovrin was placed in a psychiatric hospital and forced to take disorienting drugs. And in October, another member, Oleg Radzinsky, was arrested for "anti-Soviet agitation".

Ironically, Western peace groups have not been interested in the fate of these peace activists. By persecuting these individuals, the Soviets have not only violated their obligations under the Helsinki Final Act, they have clearly demonstrated their intention to squash all independent peace movements in the U.S.S.R. Only a liberalization of the U.S.S.R.'s regime will enable realistic developments in the areas of human rights and world peace. This requires that we make concerns for Soviet persecution of political, civil, religious, and national rights "in vogue". As Andrei Sakharov has said, "there must be international efforts made to overcome the closed nature of the U.S.S.R."

Until the West recognizes this reality, it is embracing a double standard which is not only futile but also morally self-destructive.



Marta Dyczok

Dissident poet stilled



Vasyi Stus

*Is there in this world a trumpet
That will sound the fatal blast
To keep me from resurrection?
Flow, water, flow and sweep me away
From my weariness,
For eternities of bondage
Have crushed me*

— Vasyi Stus

Vasyi Stus, a Ukrainian poet and publicist, died on September 4, 1985. He was 47.

The cause and location of his death are unknown, but since April of this year Stus had been suffering from a fatal case of neuritis.

Stus was arrested for the first time in 1972 for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" (art. 62 of the Criminal Code). In 1979 he came back to Kiev, where he continued his literary work and joined the Ukrainian Helsinki Group.

He was arrested again on May 13, 1980, and sentenced to 10 years in concentration camp and five years exile.

This spring Stus was nominated for the Nobel prize in literature.

The Perm camp where Stus was serving his sentence has also caused the deaths of Ukrainian political prisoners Oleksij Tykhyj and Yuriy Lytyvn.

Here We Go Again...

Ukrainian students, whichever part of the world they may live in, are united by the bond of national identity. A world Ukrainian student union has existed in the past called CaSUS (Tsentral'nyi Soluz Ukrain's'koho Studentstva). In 1977 the last CaSUS Congress was held but due to political polarization the last executive was not able to function and CaSUS ceased to exist.

In December of 1984 an ad hoc committee was formed in Toronto to look into the possibility of re-establishing a world Ukrainian student communications network. The six member group is made up of members from Ukrainian student organizations of North America (SUSK, SUSTA, TUSM, ZAREVO). After some research into the situation the committee considered it feasible to hold an international conference of Ukrainian students on December 20-22 1985 in Toronto, to provide an opportunity for Ukrainian students from all parts of the world to meet and interact in an informal environment. Because of the diversity (political and other) which exists on the global level, this conference will undoubtedly inject a healthy dose of controversy into the lives of all participants.

Establishing initial contact

with the students in Europe, Australia and South America, was one of the top priorities of the ad hoc committee. By far the most enthusiastic response has been from South America. Ukrainian students have recently organized themselves nationally in Brazil and Argentina, and are now anxious to interact with other Ukrainian students. Contact has also been made with various European (German, British and French) and Australian student leaders, with the generous help of students from Canada travelling abroad as well as the Ukrainian press. Anyone who can help in this area because they have family or friends abroad, please do not hesitate to get in touch with the committee.

Some controversy has sprung up with regard to the timing, the format and the name of this international students' conference and communications network. International Youth Year (1985) appears to be the logical time to hold such an event, particularly since the Canadian Federal Government is financially supporting such youth-oriented projects. A conference was proposed as the format with which to set up the communications network, because it is logistically

more feasible and interesting for a group to get together and plan a project in this manner. The name CeSUS was proposed for this conference for the sake of continuity.

SUSK is perhaps the best organized Ukrainian students' union on a national level at this time. It is therefore natural for SUSK to take a leading role in this project, and share its experience with other Ukrainian students. A world student federation is not just an ideal, it is a necessity. In a world which is becoming increasingly closely linked by modern communications devices, it is vital for Ukrainian students to be aware of each other on a global level, in order to achieve common goals and represent Ukrainian concerns at international forums. CeSUS will sooner or later come into being as a reality, and the sooner the better. Anyone interested in becoming involved in any capacity please get in touch with the organizing committee at:

Marta Dyczok
Organizing Committee
World Ukrainian Student Federation
c/o 620 Spadina Ave.
Toronto, Ontario
M5S 2H4
Canada
Tel. (416) 762-1345



One More Time... With Feeling

Danyio Dzikewycz

This year the delegates to the SUSK Congress were exposed to a new approach at formulating objectives and setting a direction for the SUSK National Executive. Currently, the SUSK National Executive is preparing to prioritize these objectives so as to formulate a feasible plan of attack and fulfill the desires of the delegates. The SUSK National Executive has set as its deadline the "Making the News Media Work for You" Conference to be held in Toronto, September 21, 1985. By this time, the SUSK National Executive should have set its priorities and should be ready to pass on all information to the clubs and their membership.

Although the theme of the 1985 SUSK Congress was *Meet the Future*, the 1984-85 SUSK National Executive had started toward the future last September at the President's Conference in Winnipeg, where SUSK redefined its goals as:

1. Promote the Ukrainian Identity within the student population amidst Canadian society; and
2. Inform Canadian society in general, about the issues relating to the Ukrainian student population by: a) Informing and educating Ukrainian Canadian students about political social and cultural issues and events, and b) facilitating communication and promoting the development of a national umbrella student organization.

Although the goals and objectives listed above are very similar to those found in the SUSK Constitution, it is important to note that the entire process of redefining SUSK's direction was not useless as some have suggested. On the contrary, it was essential for those within SUSK to find themselves — to determine where they stood and where they were heading.

How could the National Executive promote SUSK if no one knew what he/she was promoting. Everyone was constantly haunted by the elusive answer to the question "What is SUSK?" Only now we have come to the realization that this question can be subdivided into:

- a) What has SUSK been doing for the last 30 years or so?
- b) What will SUSK do in the future?

From the past we can identify several things that can prepare us for the future:

- 1) SUSK has been one of the prime initiators for change and futuristic policy development within the Ukrainian Canadian community;
- 2) SUSK has been strongest when it has relished to defend or propagate issues such as multiculturalism and human rights.

Students today, however must realize that what has been done in the past should be examined and learned from, but not necessarily repeated. SUSK cannot live in the past. It must continue to evolve new policy and be at the forefront of development within the Ukrainian community. SUSK must be open to new ideas and be conscious of any ramifications this may entail.

In the past, SUSK's image has been damaged by unfounded rumours and innuendo. SUSK must now go to the community and to its membership and prove its worth. SUSK must develop concrete policy, focus on key issues and then be ready to formulate, implement and market its stand. Only then will our com-

munity image improve.

Along this line of thinking, I opposed, and was glad to see defeated, the amendment to the SUSK By-laws which would have increased SUSK dues to \$4.00 per club member. It is very possible that the more financially powerful clubs could afford to pay higher dues, but consideration must be given to smaller clubs such as York, Ryerson, McMaster, Waterloo, UBC and Windsor.

These clubs, over the last several years, have voiced their displeasure over what they have received in exchange for their membership dues. As a result many of them withheld paying dues until the last minute or never paid them at all. Instead of rectifying the situation and reconciling the problems, SUSK has tended to ignore or to isolate itself from these clubs. In the future the SUSK National Executive will have to come down from the mountain and work with those clubs to determine their needs and help satisfy them. Only in this way will those clubs feel an active part of SUSK.

There were some amendments to the SUSK Constitution this year which did meet with Congress approval. Many of these changes were aimed at closing loopholes and trimming down unnecessary terminology. As in past years, this year's first proposed amendment involved changing the name of the organization so as to ensure that the acquired acronym reflects the actual name of the organization. Hopefully, this will be the last time such an attempt is made to change the name of SUSK. The name SUSK is well established and needs no mass advertising campaigns or sales pitches to acquire a position of status and recognition in the

community. A new name would immediately create an identity crisis as well as signal instability to the community.

A most important amendment to the constitution involved defining what a member-in-good-standing is. Amendment 3.02 b) makes it clear that a SUSK member club can be considered a member-in-good-standing only after that member club has paid all the required dues as specified in the SUSK by-laws. Related to this amendment were the amendments in sections 4.01 a) & b) by which we have now eliminated any possibility for misinterpretation of who can be a member of SUSK — a club or an individual. Only a club, association or federation can be a member of SUSK, while delegates to a Congress will only be allowed from a SUSK member-club-in-good-standing.

The most important part of the Constitution is 5.01 which defines the structure and duties of the SUSK National Executive. Most amendments presented in this area were aimed at restructuring the SUSK Executive with the main intention of reducing its size. In the final analysis, the positions of V.P. Multiculturalism, V.P. Culture, and Ethnic Co-ordinator (an appointed position in 1984-85) were combined under one portfolio now called Director of Multiculturalism and Culture. In the past years, these positions were transgressing each other's boundaries.

In addition, V.P. External was also affected in that he/she dealt with external organizations which might also include other cultural groups. Now this function is under the direct control of the Director of Multiculturalism and Culture. This specific restructuring will have to be

monitored by the President and V.P. Internal to ensure that there is no conflict of jurisdiction.

Another major change to the structure of the SUSK National Executive is the selection of a SUSK member club to take on the duties of putting on a Congress. For the year in question, the club that will host the Congress will have a vote and all other privileges accorded to a SUSK Executive member. This change will avoid putting the Congress in the hands of one individual who, as has been shown in the past; whether competent or incompetent, will find it difficult to put on a Congress by himself/herself. With this amendment the Congress becomes the responsibility and pride of the club. It was felt that giving the Congress to a club would give that club a specific task with which to build, rebuild, or otherwise strengthen itself.

The final structural change was the re-adoption of four Regional Vice-Presidents — eliminating the position of V.P. Metro which was created last year, but which did not work. By having four Regional V.P.'s there is a balance between the East and the West. With five there was an imbalance as representation became more dependent on population rather than regional representation.

Finally, the Congress spent a lot of time discussing and passing By-laws despite the fact that the SUSK National Executive can eliminate them at any time. At some time during the 1985-86 SUSK year the SUSK National Executive will have to re-evaluate the By-laws and be prepared to further streamline the SUSK Constitution so as to make it more comprehensible. Most of the changes were made with the intent of aiding interpretation which, in previous years, led to

unnecessary arguments at Congresses.

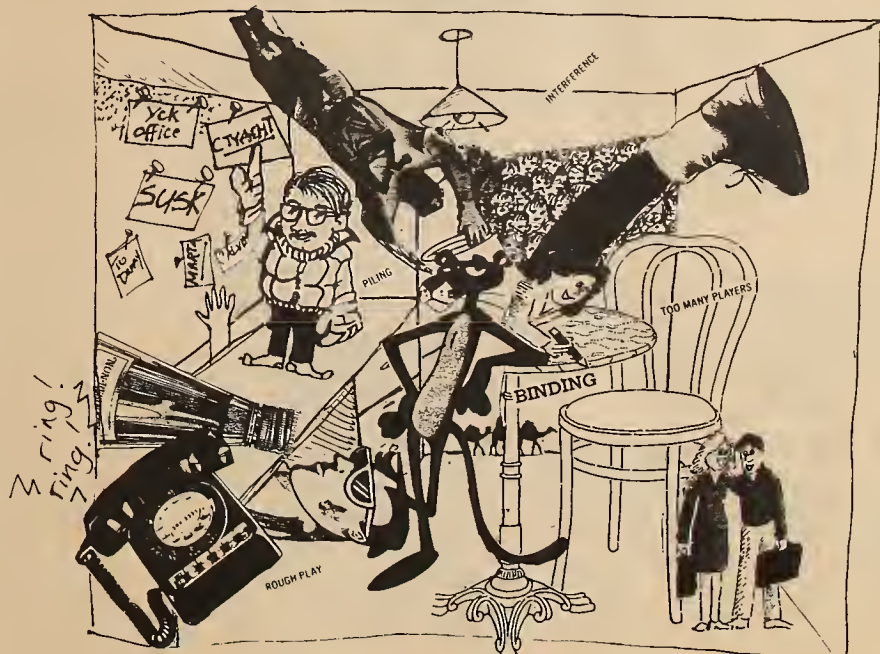
The success of the 1985-86 SUSK National Executive will depend on whether it will be emotionally and intellectually ready to move toward the future and divorce itself from the past. We must act responsibly, be innovative, and show initiative for the duration of the term.

I would like to emphasize the following to all those in SUSK: if you have a complaint or a suggestion please write or contact any member of the SUSK National Executive. However, criticism for the sake of criticism is not constructive. Be prepared not only to make your point, but to do something about it as well.

I leave you all with one example to keep in mind throughout the year — food for thought! Many of us have claimed that the STUDENT collective in Ottawa failed because it did not publish the number of issues that it had promised. Yet, what have any of us done to ensure that STUDENT would publish. Just think! Our membership hovers around 1000 people. If each person wrote one article or got someone else to write one article, STUDENT would have 1000 articles. More importantly, if each member solicited one donation or business card-sized advertisement worth \$35.00, STUDENT would have an operating budget of over \$30,000.00 — definitely enough to put out at least one issue per month for an entire year. With this in mind, I challenge all SUSK clubs and/or members and/or SUSK alumni to make a \$35.00 donation or purchase an ad in STUDENT.

The next time someone asks "What is SUSK?" we should all be able to answer that SUSK is what each and every one of its members contributes.

GROWING PAINS



I'll flip you for who's gonna answer the phone. Heads, tails... or doorknobs?

Second Wreath Conference

The 100th anniversary of the Ukrainian Women's Movement will be celebrated at the Second Wreath Conference, a national conference to be held 11-14 October 1985 at the University of Alberta in Edmonton. The Second Wreath Society, an Edmonton-based women's group, is sponsoring the conference, which will mark the anniversary of the movement and explore issues relating to ethnicity and feminism.

- The goals of the Second Wreath Conference are:
- to discuss Ukrainian women's history and cultural achievements
 - to examine the unique relationship between ethnicity and feminism
 - to discuss feminist issues
 - to examine ethnic and feminist issues in literature, art and folk art
 - to spotlight current dilemmas
 - to create a wide-reaching network of Ukrainian and ethnic feminists.

The conference will explore these themes through a number of small workshop/seminars. Workshops will be limited to 25-40 participants in order to encourage maximum participation on the part of workshop attendants. Several workshops will run concurrently in order to provide a number of options for conference participants.

Billing, special hotel rates, and travel subsidies are available. The conference fee is \$35. For more information contact one of the following:

Netelke Chomiak, Winnipeg (204) 582-8581
 Mary Chernesky, Saskatoon (306) 374-9739
 Judy Heyworth, Vancouver (604) 987-0532
 Linda Lazarowich, Calgary (403) 238-1852
 Temera Makuch, Saskatoon (306) 384-8329
 Lesia Pritz, Burnaby (604) 421-3837
 Alexandre Bojczun, Toronto (416) 769-3860
 Christine Chudczak, Ottawa (613) 238-8710
 Temera Ivanochko, Toronto (416) 769-8868
 Olga Kuplowska, Toronto (416) 962-2444

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 429-3603
 433-0063

Programme Summary

Friday, October 11
 (evening)

Keynote Address:
 "Ethnicity and Feminism"
 Marta Bohachevsky-Chomiak
 Department of History,
 Manhattanville College

Wine and Cheese

Saturday, October 12
 (day)

Workshops

(evening)

Banquet

Sunday, October 13
 (day)

Keynote Address:
 "Dissident Women"
 Nadia Svitlychna, Irvington, New Jersey
 Raissa Moroz, Winnipeg

Workshops

(evening)

Cabaret

Monday, October 14
 (morning)

Plenary Session
 Conference Wrap-up

Selected Conference Workshops

Historical Issues

"Natalia Kobrynska: A Feminist Socialist or a Socialist Feminist?"
 Marta Bohachevsky-Chomiak
 Department of History, Manhattanville College

"The Ukrainian Women's Movement in the Interwar Years"
 Marta Bohachevsky-Chomiak
 Department of History, Manhattanville College

"Ukrainian Women in Canada Through the Second World War: An Overview"
 Frances Swyrla
 Faculty of Graduate Studies, University of Alberta



"Socialists and the Initial Formulation of the Women's Question in Ukraine"
 John-Paul Himka
 Department, University of Alberta

"The Formation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations in Canada"
 Savelle Stechshin
 Honorary Doctorate, St. Andrew's College,
 University of Manitoba

Feminist Issues

"Feminism and Ethnicity: The Public and Private Realm"
 Ellie Silverman
 Department of History, University of Calgary

"The Right to Vote"
 Susan Jackall
 Department of History, University of Alberta

"The Role of Education in Cultural Preservation"
 Olenka Bilash
 Department of Graduate Studies, University of Alberta

"Feminism and Socialism"
 Tova Yedlin
 Department of History, University of Alberta

"Women and the Social Structure of Ukraine"
 Bohdan Krawchenko, Assistant Director, Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies

Ethnicity and Feminism

"The Native Woman's Experience"
 Maria Campbell, Batoche, Saskatchewan
 Brenda Daly, Edmonton

"Judaism, Ethnic Identity and Feminism"
 Jane Litman, Manhattan Beach, California

"Split Loyalties: Ethnicity and Feminism"
 Jenny Margetts, President
 Indian Rights for Native Women
 Myra Kostash, Edmonton

"Ukrainian Female Stereotypes"
 Marusia Petryshyn, Edmonton

"Media and Ethnic Women"
 Marijka Hurko, "As It Happens" CBC, Toronto
 Halla Kuchmij, "The Journal" CBC, Toronto
 Olenka Demianchuk, "The Journal" CBC, Toronto
 Olga Kuplowska, TV Ontario, Toronto
 Olenka Melnyk, Edmonton

"1981 Census Profile of Ukrainian Women in Canada"
 Bohdan Kordan
 Faculty of Graduate Studies, Arizona State University

"Why Sophie Has No Choice: The Feminist Movement and Slavic Women"
 Irene Zabytko, Allston, Massachusetts
 Eileen Lotozo, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

"Between a Rock and a Hard Place: Community and Alternative Press"
 Sonia Mary, the Newsmagazine, Edmonton

Literature, Art and Folk Art

"Notable Ukrainian Women Writers"
 Halyna Hryn
 Faculty of Graduate Studies, University of Toronto

"Treatment of Ethnic Women by Canadian Writers"
 Maria Campbell, Batoche, Saskatchewan

"Feminism and Ethnicity in Visual Art"
 Chrystia Chomiak, Edmonton

"Ukrainian-Canadian Women Artists"
 Primrose Murphy-Diatl, Edmonton
 Natalka Husar, Toronto
 Ksenia Aronetz, Edmonton

"Dance: From Preservation to Development"
 Lesia Pritz, Vancouver
 Natalka Dobrolige, Edmonton

"Incorporating Ethnic and Feminist Ideals in Design"
 Irka Onufijchuk, Vancouver

Current Dilemmas

"Maintaining Cultural Identity Through Child Rearing"
 Roma Chumak-Horbatsch
 Doctorate, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education
 Olenka Bilash
 Faculty of Graduate Studies, University of Alberta

"Being Old and Ukrainian"
 Alexandra Radkewych
 Faculty of Graduate Studies, University of Toronto

"On Being Gay and Ethnic"
 Evelyn Beck, Director
 Women's Studies Programme, University of Maryland

"Current Feminist Issues"
 Halyna Freeland, Edmonton

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Prairie Perspective

A. Wes Turner

As a member of USC in the Western region of Canada who had never attended a SUSK Congress until this year, I was taken aback by what I found upon attending the SUSK Congress '85. I was under the impression that a Congress was supposed to be an educational experience and a whole bunch of fun. This, to a point, was indeed the case. I believed that we as students (educated individuals), being well-behaved and level-headed, would be able to discuss issues rationally without any type of regional squabbling. That this does not seem to be a notion that is entertained by many of those who attended Congress '85 is surprising. What I encountered was an organization modeled after those of our parents' (i.e. long drawn-out meetings with sides bickering over inconsequential wording and grammatical errors).

Please don't get me wrong! I didn't feel the weekend was a complete waste of time. There were a few redeeming qualities. The sessions for the most part dealt with interesting topics. Some of the topics were just too

large, however, to try to thoroughly deal with in the time allotted. I would suggest that the Congress concentrate on one issue and diversify from there. For example, human rights could be the theme of the Congress with four or five sessions dealing with different aspects on this theme.

Another problem was that the speakers were often long-winded and to be perfectly honest, boring. As a moderator, when one notices this happening, one could pass a little note to this speaker and set some kind of time limit. This, believe it or not, has been known to be fairly effective. Most people find it difficult to listen to someone talking for one and a half hours straight. Since, in most cases, questions arise during the sessions, it would certainly be nice to have a discussion period where any questions or misconceptions can be cleared up. Again, if the speakers just cut their speeches just a tad, this problem would be rectified.

It should be no surprise to anyone when I state that the

plenaries were just too long. Perhaps, one of the sessions could have been omitted to make room for the 12 hours of constitutional revisions and objective making.

One thing that stood out in my mind as an excellent idea was the session with Ted Marunchak on resolution making. Hopefully the ideas that were introduced at these sessions will be utilized by future Congresses in identifying the SUSK objectives for the following year.

As I said earlier, not to worry, I didn't think the Congress was a total waste of time. In fact, I'm glad I went! Maybe I was wrong about a few things. Maybe the registration fee wasn't totally exorbitant, and maybe I'm not qualified to judge something I really know nothing about in terms of the longstanding traditions of a SUSK Congress. Maybe I shouldn't have expected more unity between the East and the West, but, then again, maybe I'm naive!



The following is brought to you courtesy of toastmaster-general Roman Matkivsky, the man who has a lot to say about a lot of things he cares about a lot. Just ask Ted.

Thought-provoking question of the month:

Did C.C. sleep during the STUDENT session on the Sunday of Congress or was she allowing the press to have its freedom?

A lesson in ego-deflating...

Having barely got out of the starting block, our Co-ordinating Chairperson revealed a definite character flaw. During an evening get-together the night of the Toronto Initiative Group's successful bid to take over STUDENT, Calvin got carried away selling the newspaper to possible outside contacts. At eve's end, after numerous handshakes and farewells and sporting a grossly inflated ego, this, by now tipsy, individual left some STUDENT materials passed on by Stan Chuyko at his table. Fortunately he was able to recover his senses soon enough to retrieve the neglected items.

As if this episode was not humbling enough...

In only the second time they met since their respective appointments, the new SUSK President, Danylo, spilled a Long Island Iced Tea on Calvin. So much for the honeymoon between SUSK and STUDENT.

And now for some smut on our new executive head...

Before the CNE ended, our new President decided to acquire a framed picture for the new SUSK office with the slogan: "This one's on me". However, having spent \$17.00 at the concession offering this particular sexist picture, Danylo was no closer to the satisfaction of his desire. Not wishing to see him disappointed, our Vice-President Prairie lent a hand and, with a flick of her wrist, was able to satiate his want. Anyone requiring a skilled dart-thrower should get in touch with Talsa.

Our President's own deflating experience...

It seems that Danylo is beginning to finally show his true colours. When asked why he was going to New York rather than Ottawa to wind down from the Congress, he replied: "I'm tired of the SUSK crowd already. All I want to do is have some fun." Perhaps this explains why it took ten hours for Danylo and three female SUSKites to return from New York. The official story is a flat tire... a variation on the out of gas theme?

Western-style democracy...

During the elections for the national executive, John Samoil of the Edmonton club was one of the nominees for the position of Alumni Co-ordinator. Unfortunately, as the business of the day dragged on and on, he was unable to stay for any of the elections. During the voting for that particular position, his proxy was used to vote against him. This is an excellent example of Alberta-style politics otherwise known as voting against your own interests.

And now for something completely different...

We gratefully acknowledge the assistance of Stan Chuyko, Roman Romanluk, Patricia Yaremchuk, Chrystyna Chudczak, Greg Blynsnik, and all the others in Ottawa for making this issue possible. Thanks guys.



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РУСИФІКАЦІЯ Й АНГЛІЗАЦІЯ — КОТРЕ БІЛЬШ ЕФЕКТИВНЕ?

Богдан ЧОПІЙ

Багато пишемо про русифікацію в Україні. Русифікація — це є асиміляція українського народу до російського на нивах мови, культури і політичної перспектив. Український наріз приподібнюється до російського народу. Окремішність всього українського затривається, щоб поводити українців цілком втратили свою ідентичність. Боротьба проти русифікації — це боротьба проти зникнення.

Запал боротьби проти русифікації дуже сильний, тому що в Україні москалі дуже агресивним способом нахидають і примушують асимілювати. Москаль — аорганний, і українці знають, проти кого і чого треба боротися.

В Канаді немає русифікації, але є англізація. Варто б було порівняти процес англізації до русифікації статистично: де пропорційно скорше зникає український наріз? Скільки є української мови, роджені в північно-американському континенті, яка говорить між собою по-українськи? А скільки в Україні? Скільки є українських молодиків, народжених тут, які вміють правильно говорити і писати по-українськи? А скільки в Україні?

Багато української молоді мішає англійську мову з українською. Часто сміємося зі слів "до штору", "гара", "степси" чи "гавзи". Але, якби ми прислухалися до наших звикліованих слів, то ми б менше сміялися, а більше черволи б.

Тяжче боротися проти асиміляції в Канаді, бо тут виразного ворога нема, і через це український наріз скоро зникає. Кажуть, що Канада — ідеальна держава, а якій може розвиватися будь-яка культура, бо Канада заохочує розвиток всіх народних культур. Якщо це правда, то як пояснити неймайорно ефективний процес асиміляції в Канаді?

Молоді родини вивчають своїх дітей в англійському дусі, абсолютно чужому українському духові. Боротьба за те, щоб

Служби Божі відправлялися а англійській мові та щоб наш календар і взагалі обряди були латнізовані. В українських студентських клубах живають англійську мову, завжди вживаючи виправдання, що деякі "бідні" студенти не розуміють по-українськи.

Ці пропагатори асиміляції а Канаді не є малороси — це малонаглійці. Процес англізації є ннційним процесом, таким самим, як русифікація, і про обидва процеси треба говорити з презирством. Боротьба проти англізації українського народу, як і проти русифікації — це боротьба за самобутність українського народу.

Канаду ... росити як націю. Говорити про канадську культуру, теж тяжко, але есентуально можна. Канадська культура не є збір різних народних культур. Хто так думає — сам себе дурить. Канадська культура — це дитина англо-саксонської культури. Понад 95 відсотків телевізійних програм в Канаді представляють англійський стиль життя в англійському дусі; англійська мова, звичай, культура переважають. Філософія прагматизму, питоменна англійській культурі, закоринилася і в канадську культуру. Майже кожна телевізійна програма пересякнута тим прагматизмом.

Канадська культура не заохочує ані патріотизму ані ревного християнського духа. "Дати своєї дитини всього найкращого" — розуміється в матеріальному сенсі, а про передавання будь-яких ідеологічних чи релігійно-духовних вартостей взагалі не згадується.

Канадська ідеологічно-політична перспектива — це також нащадок англійської перспектив релативізму і лібералізму. В світі лібералізму кожний має право на свою думку і не можна нікого гостро засуджувати за його думки. Сам зміст думок даної людини є цілком другорядний. Канадське може обороняти людські права

будь-якої людини в Україні, якщо ця людина не має права висловитися.

Але канадське не може відкрито сказати, що цей політв'язень має рацію в своїх поглядах, а цей не має рації. Висловити будь-яку думку з перспектив абсолютного добра чи зла, очеркнути якесь явище як від Бога чи від Сатани є абсолютно чужою перспективою для канадця.

Дук Сковороди, Шевченка, Л. Українки, Франка, Маланюка і Лук'яненка — це український дук. Дук, який ділить світ на добро і зло, засуджує матеріалізм, релативізм і прагматизм — це взагалі не є канадським духом, але українським.

Українські науковці-філософи абсолютно інакші від англійських чи канадських. Концепція детермінізму в науках північно-американської соціології, психології та антропології виключає моральність, духовність і релігійність людини. Концепція детермінізму є абсолютно чужою українській морально-етичній філософії.

Політична перспектива українця, де б він не був, завжди повинна бути звернена лише до України. Всі зусилля українця повинні бути звернені на служіння своєму народові.

Українська окремішність на всіх трьох нивах — мови, культури і політичної перспектив, себто українська ідентичність в Канаді затривається і зникає, чим більше дозволяється вплив англізації.

Боротьба за Україну не є тільки стріляти з рушниць. Це також втримувати і плекати чисту українську духовність: чисту українську мову, культуру і політичну перспективу.

"Прощу говорити до мене по-українському" — є духовним пострілом в боротьбі за Україну.

Україна доти буде існувати на землі, доки будуть існувати люди з українською духовністю.

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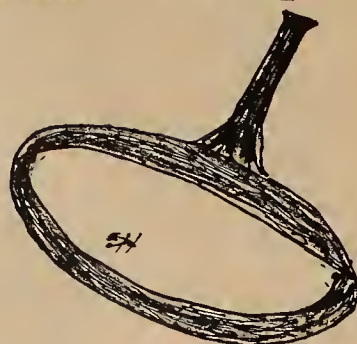
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SUSK Mandate Incorporate

Resolutions were done a little differently at this Congress (as were many other things!). The first speaker at the Congress was Ted Marunchak from the Ontario civil service. He suggested that Ukrainian organizations spend too much time writing long and vague resolutions which don't oblige the executive to do any work.

Marunchak advised that throughout the Congress someone make notes about suggestions made during the various sessions, and how these suggestions could be eventually translated into concrete plans of action. This was done, and on the final day of the Congress the notes were used to formulate directives for the SUSK executive, in all the different areas discussed.

After the directives were formulated, however, there was some confusion among Congress participants about what function these directives had. Were they formal resolutions obligating the executive to follow them? Or were they merely suggestions that could be considered and possibly ignored?

It was decided that one resolution be passed which would obligate the executive to try to follow the directives to the best of their ability. The resolution was as follows:

"WHEREAS these issues contain a set of prioritized guidelines for the executive to follow,

BE IT RESOLVED THAT the following issues will be conscientiously and responsibly strived for by the 1985-86 SUSK National Executive:

- Multiculturalism
- Government Lobbying
- Organizational Effectiveness and Organization
- Media
- Human Rights
- Ukraine/Culture
- Deschenes
- Miscellaneous

Multiculturalism 1 & 2 — Media

Members of Action Planning Group:
John Antoniuk (Erindale), Rosanne Tarnowski (U of S), Stan Chuyko (Carleton), Natalia Lebedynsky (U of T).

Objective

— correct misconceptions and misinformation, educate other groups and ourselves through the creation of dialogue and co-operation.

What can SUSK do? — appoint an individual to monitor the Ukrainian media (e.g. "Pisnia Ukrainy") for quality of content;

— discover who's who in the media and gain access to such individuals (especially Ukrainians) whose

resources we can utilize to correct "misconceptions"; and

— stimulate dialogue with other cultural groups by issuing invitations to conferences and congresses etc. so that they can learn about Ukrainians. Hope that they reciprocate in order to educate ourselves about other cultures.

What can USC do? — circulate a package about your USC to other university clubs and to the Ukrainian community itself. Indicate what USC does, how can how you can get involved;

— executive members of USC clubs should contact other cultural clubs with whom they can organize mutual events for the purpose of co-education; and
— send representatives to multicultural organizations and events.

Government Lobbying

Members of Action Planning Group:
Marta Yurcan (U of T), Roman Shwed (Carleton), Mary Kraslowicz (U of T), Daria Skidaniuk (U of T), Irka Witowych (Erindale), Lydia Migus (Carleton), Paul (U of M), Lida Hawryshkiw (U of M).

Short-term Objective:

Lobby Deschenes Commission on national level en masse on Parliament Hill, on a date determined by SUSK, in order to sensitize MP's regarding our concerns about the Deschenes Commission Report.

What can SUSK do?

— VP Comm/Pub should create a committee to work in conjunction with all USCs and in consultation with Ukrainian community organizations along with Ukrainian MPs; and

— divide country on East-West basis. Co-ordinate eastern USCs to participate in an en masse lobby to last three or four days, during which each MP will be approached. Co-ordinate Provincial MP lobbying and a letter campaign to be undertaken by Western USCs (coinciding with en masse attack) since distance and finances will likely prevent western participation on Parliament Hill.

What can USC do?

— participate in the above lobbying methods.

Long-term Objective:

Initiate and develop local (grass-roots) lobbying at USC level and set up a communications network which will enable USCs to successfully respond to pertinent issues.

What can SUSK do?

— VP Comm/Pub responsible for creating information package including the information provided by Mr. Bardyn at Congress; and
— VP Regions should keep abreast of club issues and use information provided by VP Comm/Pub to advise clubs of lobbying methods.

What can USC do?

— USC Presidents should be aware of issues at school and in the community to which lobbying could be applicable.

Organizational Effectiveness & Communication

Members of Action Planning Group:

Marta Chyczij (Erindale), Natalie Nellpa (McMaster), Irka Mycyk (Erindale), Lydia Hladyshevsky (U of C), Lesya Juchymenko (U of T), Roman Parynluk (UWO), Nick Teterenko (U of M), Roman Matkivsky (U of T), Tammy Slonowski (U of S).

Objective:

To increase communication between SUSK and USCs and among all USCs through newsletters, meetings and conferences in the short-term, and computers, in the long-term.

What can SUSK do?

— Bi-Monthly Chutky — reports to be submitted by Executive, indicating any progress made (this is part of Executive's mandate);

— VP Regions should organize regional/area presidents' meetings in order to increase communication between clubs;

— VP Regions should also organize informal regional conferences with a specific theme/goal decided upon at the meetings mentioned above; and

— VP Comm/Pub and VP External should form a committee to investigate the feasibility of establishing a computer system, including specific costs, benefits and government funding. A full report should be ready for the next Conference.

What can USC do?

— Club Newsletters — USCs should send their newsletters to every other USC in Canada, providing information about events, issues and individuals; and

— a STUDENT representative should be included on every USC Executive.

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(416) 762-1345

Alumni Co-ordinator
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Ukrainian Weekly
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Ukrainian Canadian Committee Representative:
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130 Arrowwood Drive
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R2V 2P1
(204) 339-1467

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Past President:
Chrystia Chudczak
#3-277 Arlington Street
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(613) 238-8710

ates Eight Commandments

Media

Members of Action Planning Group:
Adrian Chomenko (Concordia), Alex Baluta (U of M),
Irka Duma (U of T), Chris Mushka (U of T), Natalia
Stecura (York), Myroslaw Kvcncil (York), Connie Par-
chonic (U of S).

Objective:
to formulate a media kit which promotes SUSK/USC
interest in the media.

What can SUSK do?
— create and distribute a media kit, informing USCs
about the preparation of press releases, methods of
gaining access to the media, etc.; and
— in the long term, appoint a SUSK media represen-
tative whose duty will include co-ordinating USC
media groups.

What can USC do?
— learn to use media kits.

Human Rights

Members of Action Planning Group:
Marta Dyczok (U of T), Darla Dzvonik (U of M),
Laurianne Gabruch (U of S), Zlirka Kudia (SUSK), An-
dri Rudnicki (Concordia), Lida Migus (Ottawa).

Objectives:
To increase awareness and action dealing with
Human Rights issues.

What can SUSK do?
— organize a speaking tour for Mykola and Ludmila;
— provide each USC club with information about the
Red Army defectors in Afghanistan so that they can
set up information tables at their universities and
thus increase awareness of this issue;
— encourage USCs to work with HRC of WCFU and
lobby for Permanent Joint Senate and House of Com-
mons Committee vis a vis Helsinki Agreement. This
Committee will provide a forum for public discus-
sion; and
— provide a Human Rights standard letter for USCs.

What can USC do?
— Operation Mykolaiko — collecting clothing,
money and medical supplies for the soldiers in
Afghanistan;
— set up information tables about the state of Red
Army defectors in Afghanistan;
— Human Rights Day — January 12 — adopt a
prisoner and learn about his particular case; and
— write letters and lobby government.

Ukraine/Culture

Members of Action Planning Group:
Orest Nowosad (U of S), Greg Blysnuk (Carlton),
Chris Janczyk (U of T), Michelle Kowalchuk (U of M),
John Pldkowych (U of T), Lesia Hladyshewsky (U of
C).

Objective:
to increase the use of the Ukrainian language and to
preserve our culture.

What can SUSK do?
— The Conference/Congress Co-ordinator will en-
sure that a minimum of one third of all proceedings
(i.e. speeches, plenaries, exec and club reports,
meetings) will be conducted in Ukrainian and that all
submitted reports and speeches be available in both
English and Ukrainian;
— the Cultural Director will inform the Slavic Studies
Dept. at selected Universities of the need and desire
for student exchanges between Canada and Ukraine;
— a U of S Committee will prepare an information
package on their current exchange program, which
will be disseminated to the Cultural Director and the
local USC Presidents; and
— the Cultural Director will promote Ukrainian
culture by:
— compiling a resource list of artists, writers etc.;
— putting together a calendar of cultural events
across Canada; and
— establishing a committee which will be comprised
of USC reps. from each major centre, to collect info
and aid in the promotion of the arts.

What can USC do?
— Increase the use of Ukrainian at General and Ex-
ecutive Meetings.

Deschenes

Members of Action Planning Group:
Andri Hluchowecy (Concordia), Roman Dubczak (U
of T), Zlirka Kudia (U of T), Luba Dubyk (McMaster),
Natalia Bosak (U of M), Olena Wynnycky (McGill),
Irene Dorosz (Concordia), Ihor Ilnycky (Carlton),
Tanya Czolij (Ryerson).

Objectives:
To set up an Action Group, put together a brief which
documents harassments, lobby MPs, to increase
Ukrainian-Jewish Relations.

What can SUSK do?
— set up a Deschenes Action Group in order to co-
ordinate Deschenes activities;
— this committee will write a brief outlining our view-

point on this matter and submit it to the Deschenes
Commission;
— attain a seat on the CLC. SUSK representatives to
the CLC will be chosen at the Congress; and
— Andri H. in Montreal will establish a cross-
Canada info. centre which will distribute information
via telephone, letters and meetings.

What can USC do?
— At General Meeting, inform club members about
this issue and take action immediately; and
— members should lobby MPs in their home towns
and also in the city where they attend school. This
may be done by making an appointment with their
MP and sending him/her petitions.

Miscellaneous

Members of Action Planning Group:
Danylo Dizikewicz (U of T), Mary-Anne Semanyshyn
(U of T), Calvin Melnyk (Student Initiative Group)

Objective:
To establish and maintain a role in the forefront of
issues affecting the Ukrainian-Canadian Community
through research and the utilization of links and net-
works.

How?
VP External, VP Comm/Pub and VP H.R. should iden-
tify links and networks (i.e. CLC, UCC, STUDENT,
"CKBY", CeSUS) and then develop a research
mechanism and personnel.

Objective:
To analyze and streamline the internal structure of
SUSK, to better reflect the needs of our current and
future objectives.

How?
— Past President and President will identify needs
and objectives (e.g. conferences, newsletters (na-
tional and local).
— develop a flexible structure to reflect changes on
needs and objectives.

Objective:
To strengthen SUSK as a national organization.

How?
— Hold the Congress earlier (Victoria Day) to enable
better preparation for club membership drives
— hold conferences where clubs are weak in order to
promote a positive image of SUSK and to stimulate
membership.



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On Friday, October 4, 1985 at 8 p.m.
At the Palais Royale Ballroom
1801 Lakeshore Blvd. W.
Toronto, Ontario



My Dream

As the newly elected SUSK National President for 1985-86, I am proud to say that this year's SUSK National Executive includes representation from almost every region or province in Canada where SUSK member clubs have been in existence. The only unfortunate exception is British Columbia, where work will have to be done to maintain and develop the University of British Columbia Ukrainian Students' Club.

In past years, such diversity in representation has posed problems because of the different cultural needs and values of the different regions. However, this year we should look at this as a positive characteristic rather than as a negative one. Diversity can give the SUSK National Executive a broader spectrum with which to work. To avoid the problems of the past, our new executive must place increased emphasis on the area of communication. Only constant communication and information dissemination can eliminate the problem of little face-to-face contact that we, as the members of SUSK affiliated clubs encounter. As President of SUSK 1985-86, communication will be one of my main priorities in the coming year, so do not hesitate in registering complaints with me:

Danylo Dzikewicz
314 St. Clarens Ave.
Toronto, Ontario
M6H 3W3
(416) 536-1772

Club Notes is meant to be a regular feature of this publication. The only way this can actually be achieved is through your co-operation. Please tell us what your club has done or is about to do and we will try to squeeze it in somewhere. Remember, this is your newspaper so use it.

U of M USC

Firstly, I wish to thank the members of the Ukrainian Students' Club at the University of Manitoba for allowing me the opportunity to become your president for the upcoming year.

Together with the Executive, I hope that this year realizes the aspirations of our Club members and in turn creates a solid base for the existence of USC.

I personally intend to implement and emphasize on the following areas of Club development:

- achieving a higher community profile through a long term project;
- establishing links with other university student groups;
- forming a media-monitoring group to collect and respond to articles dealing with youth and Ukrainians in particular;
- encouraging Club members to play an active role in the decision-making process of our community.

Let's take up the challenge and all work together for the goals and objectives of our Club.

If you should have any questions or concerns, or would like to know how to get involved, I can be reached at (204) 943-5685 during the day and at (204) 339-1467 in the evening.

Lida Hawryshkiw
U of M USC President

There has been an interest for a Ukrainian Students Theatre Group performing in English to be formed. Though there may not be great fame in this for anyone, it is a great opportunity for group therapy in Ukrainian culture. Please leave your name and number on the contact sheet in the office. For further details inquire in the USC office or contact Mykola Teterenko at (204) 269-0508. Try it you'll like it!!!!

Erindale USC

The Ukrainian Club of Erindale not only enjoys their heritage, but also happens to have a lot of fun. Wine and cheese parties, perogie nights, and dances are just some of this club's activities. A wild time is a major part of this club's agenda! But wait... the best part is that you do not even have to be Ukrainian to join. All interested parties and partiers should leave word in the club's mail box in the C.S. offices.

EC USC invites all area USC clubs to participate in a Scavenger Hunt on October 19. Party afterwards at Sir Dukes. For further information call Marta Chyczij at 236-2573 or John Antoniw at 845-5496.



Kupalo

The third annual "Ivana Kupalo Weekend" was held on the shore of Georgian Bay in July 13 - 15. Around 70 individuals including members and their associates showed up for the party festivities. Besides the traditional "Ivana Kupalo" rituals there was also a Zodiac Party, frolicking on the beach and a huge dinner corn roast. All in all it was a great weekend and everybody had one heck of a great time getting to know each other on a more intimate basis.



Dr. W. Medwidsky



Who's On First?

If you are a Ukrainian Canadian student who would like to become more involved in the Ukrainian student community at your university campus, then refer to the following list of Ukrainian Students Clubs for more information:

If your campus is not represented in the above list you can still get involved by contacting either Danny Dzikewicz in Toronto or Orest Novosad in Saskatoon at the addresses listed below:

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314 St. Clarens Avenue
Toronto, Ontario
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(416) 536-1772
533-5267

Or: RR #2 Harmony Rd. N.
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Another Defect From the System



Seven years have passed since Arkady Shevchenko defected from the Soviet Union on April 6, 1978 in New York. Shevchenko was the highest ranking Soviet diplomat to defect since World War II. At 47, he was already a 22-year veteran of the Soviet foreign service and had advanced quickly in its ranks. He was the top adviser to Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko from late 1970 until early 1973, and then served as Under Secretary-General of the U.N. for five years.

In his book, *Breaking With Moscow*, Shevchenko discloses many aspects of Soviet policy. It is rich on insights regarding the life of the Soviet elite: the personal rivalries, bureaucratic conflicts, and the workings of Kremlin policy-making.

After his graduation from Moscow State Institute of International Relations, Shevchenko did post-graduate work in disarmament. His study of this issue led to meetings with government officials, who later summoned him to see Semyon Tsarapkin, head of the Foreign Ministry department in charge of United Nations and disarmament affairs. At their meeting, Tsarapkin told Shevchenko that, "It is one thing to study such matters, but it is something else to be involved in the real work." He encouraged Shevchenko to work in the ministry for a time and find out whether he would enjoy the

job. Shevchenko joined the Foreign Ministry in October, 1956.

Shevchenko rose quickly through the ministerial ranks and, by 1957, he became the third secretary in charge of monitoring the London Disarmament negotiations.

The most unpleasant aspect of Party responsibility and the chore Shevchenko found most demeaning, was that of snooping into and supervising the personal lives of others. Communists were expected to set a good example. Instead, the Party faithful engaged in misconduct, the most common forms being heavy drinking, philandering, and, among diplomats, smuggling Western consumer goods. The Party's efforts to deal with these misconducts ranged from a slap on the wrist to a reprimand or expulsion. There was also a tendency to cover up the misdeeds of higher officials, which increased with rank.

In 1969, during Gromyko's visit to New York, Shevchenko was offered a position as Gromyko's adviser. His reward for filling this position was membership in the Nomenklatura hierarchy. Nomenklatura is a caste system that only applies to the Soviet elite. Many enjoy privileges corresponding to rank. For Politburo members there is virtually no limit on privileges.

More than anything else, the

two events that propelled Shevchenko towards defection were promotions. In 1970, Andrei Gromyko, Foreign Minister of the Soviet Union, appointed Shevchenko as his personal political adviser. Here he discovered what went on behind the scenes: how the system really worked, and its unwritten laws. Shevchenko saw Soviet leaders as they were, not as they wanted to be seen. He saw how effectively they isolated themselves from the population they ruled. Gromyko, for example, had not set foot in the streets of Moscow for nearly 40 years.

Arkady Shevchenko will be speaking at a dinner held in the Royal York Hotel in Toronto on December 4, 1985. Tickets to this event will be made available at a rate of \$60 and \$100 per person. The time is to be announced.

In 1973 Shevchenko was appointed Under Secretary-General of the U.N. While preparing for his new position, he was summoned to the office of Mikhail Suslov. Suslov stated that Shevchenko should use the U.N. to fulfill the Soviet aim of preventing developing countries from falling victim to "neocolonialist and bourgeois ideology."

A month before Shevchenko

was to leave for Moscow for his new appointment, the KGB made an effort to bring Shevchenko under its control. Shevchenko received a summons to report to General Boris Semyonovich, who was then deputy head of the KGB's First Chief Directorate. Semyonovich pulled out two letters. The first was an anonymous one which accused Shevchenko of a lifestyle that could not be maintained on his official income, and for having religious pictures in his home.

The second letter, typewritten in English and addressed to Shevchenko, accused him of helping a Russian Jew, identified only as Tamara, to emigrate. The letter mentioned that there was a \$1,000 bribe involved. In the end, Shevchenko was cleared of these accusations.

One day Shevchenko ran into an American acquaintance in a U.N. corridor. He was aware that the American had connections in Washington. Shevchenko drew him aside and stated that he decided to break with the Soviets, and wanted to know in advance what the American reaction would be if he asked for asylum. The American acquaintance agreed to help.

At an arranged time, Shevchenko met with an American official who stated that they were ready to help him, but that he would have to work as a spy and relay coded cables of secret in-

formation to the CIA.

In 1977, there was an unexpected security clamp-down. The reason for the clamp-down was that the KGB suspected that the first secretary, a young diplomat, was leaking information to the CIA in Latin America, for which he was later arrested.

On March 31, 1978, Shevchenko received a cable from Moscow summoning his return. He contacted the CIA from the U.N. and said that he had had enough — he could wait no longer.

Shevchenko delayed his return to Moscow, giving the Americans time to set up a strategy for his defection. He wrote his wife a letter begging her to join him. That same morning he defected. In April, the CIA took him to a safe house in the suburbs of Washington. Later that month, he heard that his wife had died in the Soviet Union.

Shevchenko has lived in the United States for seven years now. In December 1978 he married Elaine, an American whom he met through his lawyer.

He now lives comfortably in Washington, lecturing across the United States, teaching courses to U.S. diplomats on Soviet foreign policy and negotiating strategy. He receives between \$6,000 — \$12,000 in fees for each lecture.

Harvest of Despair



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The Canadian-produced documentary film *Harvest of Despair*, which details the horrors of the man-made famine in the Soviet Ukraine in the 1930's, won the first prize Gold Award in the "Politics, Government and World Relations" category at the Houston International Film Festival that is held annually in April. The film was made in 1984 by the Toronto-based Ukrainian Famine Research Committee to commemorate the 50th anniversary of this tragic event, in which over seven million men, women and children were starved to death by the Soviet Communist regime of Joseph Stalin.

The film probes the tragic consequences of the Ukrainian nation's struggle for greater cultural and political autonomy in the 20's and 30's. Through rare archival footage, the results of Stalin's lethal countermeasures unfold in harrowing detail. Highlighting the film are intensely moving eye-witness accounts of survivors of the famine, as well

as, such noted individuals as Petro Grigorenko, a former Soviet General; British journalist Malcolm Muggeridge; Ambassador Johann Von Herwarth, then the German Attaché in Moscow; and Andor Hencke, then German Consul in Ukraine, and others.

Harvest of Despair explores the reasons why this man-made famine remains so little known. Blinded by naive idealism and Soviet propaganda, world statesmen, such as French Premier Edouard Herriot, Pulitzer prize winning journalists, and celebrities such as George Bernard Shaw, all contributed to the depression-hit west preferred to remain silent over Soviet Russia's atrocities in order to continue trading.

In 1932-33 roughly one-quarter of the entire population of Ukraine perished through brutal starvation. *Harvest of Despair*, through its stark, haunting images, provides the eloquent testimony of a lost generation

that has been silenced too long. *Harvest of Despair* was co-directed by Canadian filmmakers Slavko Novytski, who now works out of St. Paul, Minnesota, and Yuri Lohovy from Montreal. It was made literally on a shoestring budget, raised largely from voluntary donations by Ukrainian Canadians, with the assistance of the Multiculturalism Directorate of the Federal Department of the Secretary of State, and the National Film Board of Canada.

The premiere showing of *Harvest of Despair* was held concurrently in Toronto and Winnipeg in October, 1984, and since then it was exhibited also in Montreal, Hamilton, Los Angeles and other centres, including a two-week run at the Crest Theatre in Toronto.

The film can be purchased or rented for a nominal amount from the Ukrainian Famine Research Committee at 620 Spadina Ave., Toronto, Ont., M5S 2H4. For further information write to the Committee at this address or telephone (416) 923-3318.

ЧИ ПЛАКАТИ ЧИ СМІЯТИСЯ?

З давніх пір на Україні є приказка: "Смій через сльози". Вона дуже алуочно описує трагікомедію. На мій погляд, українська громада у Квіади опинилася в такому становищі. Всі якось стараються полагодити українську мову. Це є тільки можливо при допомозі інститутів або університетів, це перше. Друге, слухати українські радіопередачі і також телебачення. Більшість українців роблять друге, тому що після праці є дім, в якому багато є чого робити, багато мілких речей, котрі потребують уваги. Молодь дуже часто робить навпаки: деякий процент ходить по знайомим, де вони трохи розмолюють по-українськи, всі інші роззажаються по іншим місцям. Коли я розмовляю з старшим поколінням і також з молодшим, на мою заувагу на погане знання української мови мені завжди заперечували: а де ми повинні читися моєю? Як овоприбулий, я зауважив, що є телебачення і радіо. Мені порадили подивитися і послухати ці програми.

Радіо і телебачення — це величезна сила, яку, коли ажывають з розумом, можливо використати на дуже добру справу. Але що ми бачимо? На телебаченні програм зроби́ли так-сяк, порядку нема, українська мова тільки добра тоді, коли розмовляють персоналі з радянських фільмів. Граматичні помилки одна на другій. Кілька тижнів тому я слухав, як отець К. запрошував паству на молитву. Ваі́ї кажучи, я намовив папави К., що він краще все зроби́в би, коли б вживав англійську мову. Коли б ця справа трапилася на Україні, і ніхто не знав англійської мови, отия К. ніхто б не зрозумів. Що до іншого, мені вже слів не достачає. тільки є можливість плакати і сміятися, як грецьким сатирам.

Півнозе! Це є Ваша мова! Нащо ви калічете рідну мову? Вбивайте її дома в темному куточку, але не на телебаченні! Нащо Вам це?

Радіо. Як я пам'ятаю, його винайшли вже 100 років тому. Перша станція почала працювати 85 років тому назад. Я думаю, що повинні вже знати, як і що треба робити. Українські програми бажано кращого, вони тривають дві-три години на день, але на них твориться теж саме, що і на телебаченні. Чи є рация марнувати час і на підгодини чи більше називати прізвища померлих? До директорія радіостанцій є пропозиція подивитися і навчитися кращому досвіду, як потрібно вживати радіо для того, щоб більше людей мали можливість навчатися і набиратися розуму з наших радіопередач. Мені дуже подобалося б, коли б люди казали, що наше радіо добре і також давали задоволені відгуки про те, що говориться на радіопрограмах.

В цій статті я також маю бажання зауважити нашим "пвним директорам", що потрібно робити більше дитячих програм? Програми для молоді, які почали серію програми, як краще навчитися українській мові. Є ще багато чого поради́ти, але це в наступній статті. В цій статті наступне буде останнім зауваженням, чому директори програм поводять себе, як князі на своїй вотчині? Чому вони мають абсолютне право все скасувати, коли їм щось не подобається? Це відноситься до більшості молодіжних програм. Також, як і хто їх вибирає і на який період? По якій системі все це робиться? Чи є можливість персверити і зауважити на те, що робиться? Я волів би абсолютне відпові́ди!

На погляд така стаття, як ця, повинна була бути вписана вже довгий час тому назад. Але тільки тепер вона написана! Я надіюсь, що коли будуть лягати, або сперечатися, то це буде ознакою, що є люди, котрі так чи інакше погоджуються з мовою.

На закінчення, я хотів би побачити більше зацікавлення в справі перебування і поліпшення наших програм. Пам'ятайте, що все це потрібно нам, а не чужоземцям!

Rising From the Debts

In the fiscal year 1984-85, a number of difficulties were encountered. Since no proper audit had taken place the year earlier, the major difficulty was in determining when the previous year had ended and when this year began. Upon investigation, we found the financial records to be complete and free of error up until August 25, 1985.

Outstanding debts were substantially reduced during the period of November 1, 1984 to August 25, 1985 (the financial statements attached include long-outstanding debt payments under "Expenditures"). The current outstanding debt totals \$1392.75 which, if the current bank balance of \$580.97 is deducted, is reduced to \$811.78 in outstanding debt.

The committee wishes to commend the efforts of the 1984-85 national executive of SUSK for its efforts in debt reduction, but proposes the following recommendations for more efficient bookkeeping and cost cutting in SUSK:

1. SUSK must reduce the transitional time between executives to smooth the flow of payments into and out of the organization. For example, at the National Congress, have a transfer of accounts form and signing authorities transfer available (treasurer's responsibility).

2. Have all receipts clearly signed by those responsible and passed on to the treasurer immediately to keep the books up to date.

3. Since SUSK is a student organization, accommodation, travel, and telephone expenses should be kept to a minimum. One way in which to accomplish this is to set up a reporting system. For example, in the case of travel expenses, the persons responsible would submit a report on their trip including location, purpose of the trip, and their perceived accomplishments. Once the report is submitted and confirmation is received from the parties contacted during the trip, the report would be either accepted or rejected. Upon acceptance of the report, a realistic payment of expenses would then be paid to that individual. In the case of telephone expenses, a log should be kept to include date, time, length and purpose of call as well as person called. This measure should deter all those using the telephone for personal purposes and thus running up the bills.

On behalf of the auditing committee of the 1985 SUSK Congress in Toronto, Ontario, on August 25, 1985, I hereby move for the abolition of the 1984-85 Executive of SUSK.

Gregory P. Nacluk
1985 Auditing Committee
Chairman

SCHEDULE I — Outetanding SUSK debt

Westin Hotel of Winnipeg	\$563.22
Chrystyna Chudczak (Postage and Telephone)	125.00
Lydia Hawryshkiw (KYK dues)	300.00
Bell Canada	approx. 270.00
Larysa Rozumna	50.00
Flowers (for 1985 SUSK Congress Banquet)	80.25
Telegram	4.28
Total outstanding debt	\$1392.75
Less money in bank	(580.97)
Total debt over liquid assets	\$ 811.78

SCHEDULE II — Income Statement

Opening Balance (November 1, 1984)	\$ 0.00
Revenues	
Club Dues	\$2027.00
Donations/Grants	5670.08
Total Revenues	7697.08
Expenses	
Debt Reduction/Bank Charges	\$3064.68
Postage	99.12
Telephone	1336.70
Travel (partial debt reduction)	1485.38
Printing (partial debt reduction)	1130.23
Total expenses	7116.11
Current Balance (August 25, 1985)	\$ 580.97

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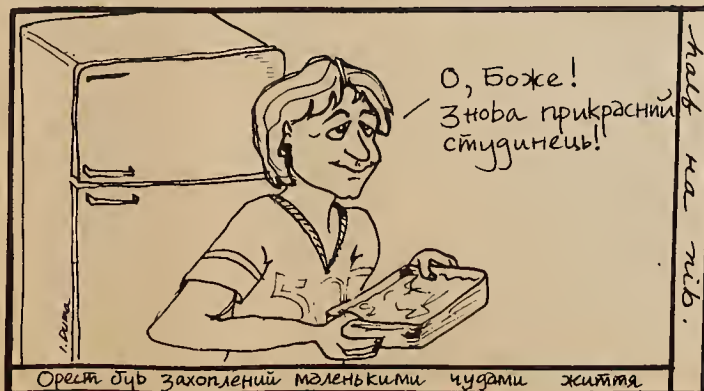
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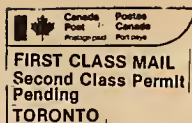
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